

TEN YEARS' WORK IS NOT ENOUGH

FRED C. SMITH COULD NOT RESIGN FROM BOARD OF HEALTH JOB.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
President F. A. Mott-Smith of the territorial board of health stole a march on Fred C. Smith yesterday and got Governor Frear to reappoint the latter a member of the board although he insisted he wanted to resign after ten years faithful service. Smith's commission doesn't run out till today but Mott-Smith, with the connivance of the Governor, gently but firmly glued Fred C. Smith to his seat on the board.
"He had the assurance to state to us that his commission expired on May 15, that he has served ten years and that he considers that enough. We told him that he was wrong on his dates and that his commission did not expire till May 17," said Mott-Smith.
"Moreover we informed him that he was good for ten years more on the board and that he might as well grin and bear it."
"However, we declined to take any chances whatever of his getting off the board so I persuaded the Governor to sign his new commission before the old one expired."
"I do not know whether to thank you for that or not," said Fred C. Smith as he allowed his mind to wander back over the strenuous days and nights of work the commission has put in since the first cholera outbreak and also as he mentally reviewed the task which still lies before the board.
"I really think to man is entitled to a vacation after ten years' work," he demurred.

No Vacation Yet.
"Not even after fifty," put in Former Governor George H. Carter, chairman of the auditing commission, who happened to be present while Fred C. was taking his medicine.
"Why, man, you're the senior member of the board; you can't afford to resign now," said Mott-Smith. "You served under Governors Dole, Carter and Frear, and you are to go on continuing to serve."
Fred C. Smith made as much of a wry face as he is capable of doing—and he is not an artist in that line—and made up his mind that he is a fixture on the board from now until his tombstone is ready to be set up, which everybody hopes will be a long while yet.
After Fred C. had been given "his," President Mott-Smith remarked that J. F. Morgan needed a bit of disciplining also. After having given his splendid talents to the service of the Territory for such a mere fraction of time as nine years or so, Mr. Morgan had the audacity to say that he, too, wished to resign. As Mr. Morgan said that health as well as other reasons were responsible for his contemplated action the president of the board spoke to him in a sympathetic manner but intimated that he could not be spared at the juncture.
"I think you had better take him to one side and reason with him," said the president to the other members of the board who were on hand.
What was done to Mr. Morgan is not made public, but he got something worse than the third degree and he has promised to be good and stay with the job.

SO MUCH MONEY, COULDN'T COUNT IT

Piles of gold eagles and double eagles glistened in the sun, notes of various denominations from five dollar greenbacks to fifty dollar yellows crackled cheerfully as they were handled, and checks for large and small amounts had that pleasant look as they lay on the table in Tax Assessor Wilder's office in the judiciary building yesterday afternoon, but that official was unable to give out the amount of money paid in for taxes so far this year.
As he briskly made notes of various and sundry receipts the sharp clack of the adders was heard in the office, where accountants were busy totaling up long rows of figures on the machines, but there was nothing doing in the way of giving out to the newspapers a statement as to the sums paid in.
"The taxes have come in in very good shape," was as far as Assessor Wilder felt justified in going. "We are getting in lists from the different firms and corporations which will make a considerable addition to the grand total," he remarked.
As he spoke a list representing no less than \$55,000 was handed to him by one of the clerks. The assessor hopes to be able to give out the figures some time today.

BOND ISSUE NOW OPEN TO BIDDERS

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Subscriptions for the bond issue of fifty million three per cents, to run fifty years, were invited yesterday by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. The flotation is to raise money to reimburse the treasury for expenditures made upon the Panama Canal construction. The bonds will not be available as a basis for the circulation of national bank notes.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
"ZO OINTMENT" is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis U. S. of A.

SMUGGLER CAME INTO THE TRAP

WATER-TENDER OF THE CHINA CARRIED BELT FULL OF OPIUM.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Unaware that the customs inspectors had received instructions to search certain persons leaving transpacific steamers, John Kohler, a water-tender of the Pacific Mail steamship China yesterday walked direct into a trap, and from his clothing ten tins of opium rewarded the vigilance of the inspector, who thought Kohler looked suspicious. Kohler is now a prisoner of the United States, in the custody of the United States marshal, and this morning he will be arraigned before Federal Judge Clemens.
When Kohler prepared himself for his trip to town about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, he thought he had adjusted the tins of opium so that they wouldn't show. They were arranged around his waist where the belt of his trousers held them from slipping down. His underwear also aided him when he essayed to make his legs act as helps to get the valuable drug ashore. The entire ten tins were placed to his satisfaction and he walked about a bit to assure himself that his movements would not be suspicious.
He came up on deck and luck seemed to be with him as he followed two men down the plank. At the bottom of the gangway the two men in front were stopped by the customs inspector who ran his hands quickly over their clothing. Kohler was evidently an amateur at the business of smuggling, for instead of turning and walking quietly back to the ship, as if he had forgotten something and returned for it, he seemed frozen to the spot. Before he had time to change his mind about going ashore he had timidly stepped forward and the first movement of the hands of the inspector over his clothing revealed the lumpiness of his person. The inspector knew this to be a catch and in a second he had a tin of opium and others were rapidly brought to the light, until finally ten tins, each worth \$65 or \$70, were in the possession of the vigilant native inspector.
Kohler made little effort to justify himself. In fact, he made things a little worse when he said he had found the tins of opium in a water tank over a boiler. It was a lucky find, he thought, and having come across something he never expected to see, it occurred to him that he might dispose of it, and the money would be a nice little nest egg, and only because of that reason did he essay to take the stuff ashore.
"I thought I might find a Chinaman or a saloonkeeper who might take the dope off my hands," said Kohler. "But I was caught, and here I am."
The Manchuria's water tender, Wisig, now in custody here, thought the same thing. He and the second steward, Howard, smuggled opium off the ship without being discovered, but left a suspicious trail behind and were arrested. Howard has pleaded guilty and was fined \$1500. Wisig pleaded not guilty and will fight his case.

By a strange coincidence, three Chinamen were placed aboard the China by Marshal Hendry, all of whom had been taken off of various Pacific Mail liners in connection with opium cases. They had been held as witnesses and were released yesterday. They were happy to be going aboard a liner again, and looked it, as they passed Kohler, solemn as an owl, being marched off in charge of the marshal.
The result of the seizures, in which the Manchuria and the China have become involved, may cause a more drastic system to be adopted with members of the crew who are given the privilege to come ashore here, and there is a possibility of each one being held up and searched by customs officers, irrespective of rank below that of commander.
The United States officials here are on the search for "higher-ups" and it is understood they have certain information which may lead to sensational disclosures, particularly with reference to certain packages received here by express and baggage.

MRS. COMPTON MAY TEACH AT WAIALUA

In all probability Mrs. Compton will not remain long in the position of being a teacher without a school and no pay. It is believed she will accept the offer of the department of public instruction to become assistant teacher at Waiialua school.
When Mrs. Compton saw the report in yesterday's Advertiser that her name had been dropped from the salary list she called Superintendent Pope up on the telephone and discussed the matter with him over the wire. She intimated that he had imperfectly understood her when he drew the conclusion that she would not accept either an appointment as assistant teacher at Waiialua or a similar post at Waipahu, her choice of which the superintendent had offered her because there are girls teaching there without licenses and their places can be filled with certified instructors.
Superintendent Pope told her that he was writing a formal letter offering her the post at Waipahu and she could do as she liked about taking it.
Mrs. Compton asked him to substitute Waiialua for Waipahu, which the superintendent agreed to do, and the letter was dispatched.
It is expected at the department that Mrs. Compton will accept the offer. If she does not do so the department will discontinue her services.

Albert Horner, not Albert Connor, has been appointed a member of the commission for the island of Hawaii for the expenditure of the loan money for the building of belt roads and school houses.

WHY HAWAII'S NATIONAL GUARD IS NOT REPRESENTED AT THE MANEUVERS IN TEXAS

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, May 8.—Delegate Kahanamoku called here the other day inquiring why the war department did not allow details of the national guard officers of Hawaii to attend the maneuvers on the Texas border, as the national guard officers of other States are doing. George McK. McClellan looked the matter up and was informed at the war department that for several reasons it was deemed inadvisable to make any such details from Hawaii.
In the first place, on the basis of assignments made to other States, Ha-

wai could hope to send only two or three officers. Then there would be the very large traveling expenses. Most of the national guard officers from the Pacific Coast States have been sent down to San Diego and all in all it would make a very long journey for national guardsmen from Hawaii.
Former Judge A. S. Hartwell of Honolulu, and his daughter have been in Washington a few days on their way to Boston. They have met a number of prominent people while here.
George McK. McClellan has been to Baltimore this week, attending the National Peace Congress, to which he was the delegate from Hawaii.

SENATE COMMITTEE WHICH WILL HANDLE MUCH HAWAIIAN BUSINESS IS ORGANIZED

The senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, as recently re-organized—the committee that handles much Hawaiian legislation—is made up as follows: Harry A. Richardson of Delaware, chairman; Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, William Lorimer of Illinois, Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Henry E. Burnham of New Hampshire, Frank B.

NOT A "CURE-ALL" BUT EFFICACIOUS

WAYSON BELIEVES EARLY CASES OF LEPROSY ARE CURABLE.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Doctor Wayson desires to make it plain that he does not claim to have "discovered a 'cure-all' for leprosy, but expresses his belief that further work with 'carbon dioxide snow' will prove its efficacy in curing incipient leprosy to the same degree that the surgeon's knife will eradicate cancer."
"I wish to thank the press of Honolulu for the way in which it has reported the apparent cure of Carl F.," said Doctor Wayson yesterday. "I do not wish in any way to claim a cure-all for leprosy. To the layman and to a majority of physicians a leper is a leper only, but those of experience find many characteristic types of the disease, a condition that almost precludes a 'cure-all.' But, as in the case of young Carl, where the lesions are localized, deeply infiltrated and with many leper bacilli present, I feel confident that such a case can be cured, even more so than the skilled surgeon with his knife can relieve the sufferer from cancer."
"The needle may be in the haystack; it may be possible to find a stray acid-fast bacillus in young Carl, but he is no longer a danger to the community, and I believe time will prove it. Nevertheless, he will be under my care, possibly, for years to come."
"Not only has the treatment proven successful in the local condition of young Carl, but in others to whom I have applied the treatment."
"I think all physicians fear the disease of leprosy, but have not the courage of my friend, the late Doctor Brinkerhoff, in showing it."
Useless in Some Types.
"The carbon dioxide snow treatment is not possible in all cases. There are types now at the Kalihiki Hospital in which it would be waste of time to use the remedy, but it will be successful in other types if the people will only report their condition when the disease is in its incipency."
"I feel confident that many cases of Carl F.'s type can be cured."
"A Hawaiian can recognize the disease far quicker than can the expert physician, therefore it is for them to look to us for relief before the disease becomes too far advanced in them for possible cure."
Hopes for Further Tests.
"Even with the good salary paid me by the board of health, I can not devote the hours to the closer study of the disease in a therapeutic way that it should have. No two cases may be treated alike. It is necessary to meet the varying conditions just as in other diseases of long standing."
"What I have so far learned regarding the application of carbon dioxide snow needs probably a better technique, which will alone come from constant use."
"My work will be somewhat interrupted now, as it is necessary for my own health that I go to the Coast, but while there I hope to spend a few days at New Orleans, where great work is being done, not only in a therapeutic way, but in a more widely scientific way than it is carried on at the federal laboratory here."

AVIATOR WALKER IS HONEYMOONING

WILL ARRIVE WITH BRIDE ON JUNE 3—PLANS MUCH FLYING.

Aviator Clarence H. Walker will arrive in Honolulu on June 3, and his trip to Hawaii will be in the nature of a honeymoon. The millionaire birdman was married on May 8 to Miss Caroline C. Bevin, and the best man was Dexter T. Dorgan, Walker's new manager.
Walker and Masson would have been here earlier only for the wedding affair in which the former appeared as a principal. The two noted aviators will perform in Hawaii shortly after their arrival in Honolulu. In fact the program is to have the birdmen give their first exhibitions on June 4. The aviators will rush things through, and on June 10-11 they will be over at Hilo, where they are to give the raincoat brigade a chance of seeing the heavier-than-air machines rise and attempt to reach Ed Towse's limit, as suggested in the amendment that he brought forward in the late legislation.
After the Hilo exhibition is finished, the birdmen will go across to Maui and show the expert cane raisers how monoplane can even go higher than sugar stools.
At present Kauai is not mentioned in regards to the airship flights, but there is a possibility of the aviators visiting the Garden Island. Walker and Masson will be in Hawaii about three weeks, and they will give another exhibition over Oahu, after their return from the outlying islands.
Jack Scully, who is interested deeply in the project, has already received a cable from Walker, and the birdman has announced the fact that he and Masson will be here on the date mentioned.

The first flights will be at Lihue, and the army people will be much interested in the exhibition. Manager Love, who is in close touch with the whole scheme, has twice visited Lihue, and at the present time of writing it seems assured that a couple of army officers will take turns at riding, as passengers, on the aeroplane.
Walker will catch the Canadian Australian steamer at this port and continue his excursion to Australia. The honeymoon will be a long one, judging by the trip planned by Walker, and unless cut short by treacherous air currents, should be an epoch-making one. The Australians have seen very little actual airship flights. There have been exhibitions there, of course, but not to the extent that has prevailed in the United States and in Europe. Most of the Antipodean people have had to be content with moving pictures of the stirring sights.

HUSBAND TO INHERIT BULK OF HER ESTATE
The will of Mary Mist, wife of Herbert W. Mist, was filed for probate in the circuit court yesterday. Mrs. Mist died here March 24 last leaving a house and lot on Makiki street valued at \$2625, personal property consisting of thirty shares of stock in the Mountain King Mining and Milling Company, value unknown; cash in the bank, \$103; also one-fourth of a two-twenty-first share of the income from the trust under the will of her grandfather, Dr. James Wright of Kohala, until September 1, 1930, said share estimated at approximately \$800 per annum; also a contingent interest in the capital of the estate upon its division in 1930 the value of which is indeterminate.
Mrs. Mist devised the home and homestead, together with all furniture, etc., to her husband. She bequeathed her interest in the Wright estate to her husband and her son, Henry Wentworth Mist, to share and share alike, charged, however, with the payment of one-quarter of the income to her father, Judge R. H. Atkins of Kohala, for life, if he shall need it for his maintenance and comfort. The decision of this matter she left in the hands of her husband.

All the rest of her estate she left absolutely to her husband, charged, however, with the payment of her just debts. The husband she appointed as executor to serve without bonds.

GUN CARRIAGES HERE IN FALL

DE RUSBY GUNS WILL SMASH FRANK QUARTERS ON RESERVATION.

Carriages for the two great fourteen-inch guns for Fort De Russy, Waikiki, are expected by the army authorities to arrive here from the mainland in October, but no information has been received as to the guns themselves. The carriages are enormous pieces of mechanism and it will take some time to mount them on the emplacements, which are now practically ready for their reception. There is a vast amount of detail to be done about the emplacements, such as sand filling on the sea side of the structures, the material to come from the channel leading to Honolulu harbor, which is presently to be dredged.
When the guns are finally mounted there may be no actual tests made of them for several months, and, in fact, the tests will be put off as long as possible. This is on account of the danger that may arise in connection with the present officers' quarters, as, if they are not moved, it is asserted by army officers they will be blown down by the concussion. Several of the frame buildings lie directly behind the guns and would catch the worst of the shock.
The war department has acquired a large area of ground mauka of the battery site, and this has been secured for the purpose of erecting barracks and other quarters, so that none of the living quarters need be near the guns. It is on this account that the war department may yet find it necessary to acquire still more property on the town side of what is already government reservation. The present quarters are old frame buildings that were on the various pieces of property before condemnation proceedings transferred the title from private owners to the United States. By the time the guns are ready to be tested all the quarters will probably have been moved off to some other part of the location, save such buildings as the department may wish to leave in order to determine the exact force of the gun concussion upon adjacent buildings.

The six-inch battery at Fort De Russy is about finished and work is still under way on the 14-inch emplacements. Some of the sand material for facing the 14-inch emplacements will come from the dredgings removed from the site of the proposed torpedo wharf to be built along the seawall which forms the channel boundary for Fort Armstrong. Temporary barracks will also be erected there soon for coast artillery troops, and possibly in the near future temporary quarters for gunners will be erected at Fort Kamehameha, Pearl Harbor reservation, where the battery of two 12-inch guns is in readiness for service.

Although there is some gossip of a six-inch battery being built at Pearl Harbor, yet there is more likelihood of the army being content for the present with the 12-inch battery, and the 12-inch mortar battery now in course of construction. The army has about as many batteries built at present, or in course of construction, as it can take care of with the present coast artillery force at its command.
The war department is at present inclined to concentrate its construction work to coast defense propositions and hold up matters in connection with the island posts. As previously stated in The Advertiser, work at Lihue has practically been brought to a standstill and nothing will be done there until the war department finally determines whether or not to carry out its projected program of concentration of troops in the city. No orders have been issued to stop work at Lihue, but there has been a letup in building activity.

LARNACH SECOND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

Alexander D. Larnach was appointed second district magistrate by Chief Justice Robertson yesterday. He takes the place of Judge P. L. Weaver, resigned.
The appeal has been withdrawn in the supreme court in the case of the Territory versus Ah Sing. The latter was fined \$25 and costs by the district magistrate of North Kohala for selling merchandise without a license. The attorney-general was for the Territory and Castle & Withington for the appellant.
The taking of the evidence in the damage suit of Campbell versus Pringle, which has occupied several days in Judge Whitney's court, was concluded yesterday. Argument will be heard today. Campbell fell off a scaffold while he was employed as a workman on the building of the Fort Shafter Barracks and sued Contractor Pringle for damages.
All the courts adjourned at noon yesterday until this morning in order to allow of counsel in the various cases to attend the services in connection with the funeral of Mrs. Alana T. Atkinson, yesterday afternoon. Attorney A. L. C. Atkinson is engaged in a case which is now before the federal court.

A motion to quash a writ of error in James Cornwall et al. versus Waiuku Sugar Company was heard before the supreme court yesterday and was taken under advisement. The same action was taken in connection with a similar writ in Ans Kaku versus Meek Namealoha.

COMPERS WILL BE TRIED FOR CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The district supreme court will proceed against Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for contempt.

SUPREME COURT DISAPPOINTS PRESIDENT

Harlan Declares It Has Usurped Legislative Functions.

MAY AMEND LAWS

Meat Trust Ready to Take Advantage of Retrial.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The full effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil case is now being appreciated and the feeling throughout the country among "big business" is that the Sherman Act has had its teeth drawn. As a result corporation stocks are buoyant.

President Taft is plainly disappointed; the action of the court being in such distinct contradiction to the forecast made by him in his message to congress in December, 1910.

Harlan's Warning.

Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, says that the action of the court reverses the opinion in three previous cases. He declares that the intent of congress was to exclude "reascorableness" and that the court had usurped functions not belonging to it in discriminating between restraint on the part of corporations that was "undue" and restraint otherwise due to combination of capital.
The most alarming tendency of the day, he says, is that of judicial legislation. The decision of the majority means that the courts may, by judicial action, amend acts of congress or the Constitution itself.

Taft's Message.

In his message to congress, in December last, in reference to the Sherman Act and the cases pending under it before the Supreme Court, President Taft said:

"I do not now recommend any amendment to the antitrust law. In other words, it seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws on the status of business in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform. If this test develops a need for further legislation, well and good, but until then let us execute what we have. Due to the reform movements of the present decade, there has undoubtedly been a great improvement in business methods and standards. The great body of business men of this country, those who are responsible for its commercial development, now have an earnest desire to obey the law and to square their conduct of business to its requirements and limitations. These will doubtless be made clearer by the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases pending before it. It is in the interest of all the people of the country that for the time being the activities of government, in addition to enforcing earnestly and impartially the existing laws, should be directed to economy of administration, to the enlargement of opportunities for foreign trade, to the conservation and improvement of our agricultural lands and our other natural resources, to the building up of home industries, and to the strengthening of confidence of capital in domestic investment."

MEAT TRUST NOW WANTS REHEARING

CHICAGO, May 17.—The counsel for the meat packers, who had been convicted under the Sherman Act as a "trust and a combination in restraint of trade," announces that he will ask for a rehearing of the case in view of the decision handed down on Monday in the Standard Oil case.

The claim for a rehearing will be based on the fact that it is impossible to advance any knowledge of the time-sensibleness of the law under which the convictions were made and that the law is therefore unconstitutional.

STATEHOOD REQUEST GOES INTO OBLIVION

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Statehood for Hawaii is again before congress. The resolution passed by the Hawaiian legislature calling for statehood for the Territory was received today and referred to the senate committee on Territories.